

to care for him who has borne the  
battle, and for his widow and  
orphans."

## The National Tribune.

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JOHN McLELLIN, Editor.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 20, 1906.  
Office 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

The Treasury Department estimates  
the population of the United States Dec.  
1, 1906, to be \$25,249,009.

The Panama message shows that a  
very good descriptive reporter was lost  
in making a President of the United  
States.

Clifford Hoar, the negro coachman,  
who perjured himself in the Har-  
dison case, has been sentenced to six  
years in the penitentiary and a fine of  
\$500. Justice seems to work right along  
and put in some very effective strokes.

England is surely approaching a crisis  
like that in France over the separation  
of Church and State. It has begun  
in a light over the Educational bill. All  
progressive Englishmen, like all progressive  
Frenchmen, have seen a conclusive  
demonstration in the United  
States that both Church and State do  
far better when entirely separated.

The mournful news comes that Bishop  
Charles C. McCabe, of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church, is dying at the New  
York Hospital. He was stricken with  
apoplexy Tuesday of last week while  
passing through New York to his home in  
Philadelphia and taken to the hospital.  
He is 70 years old, and it is feared that  
the hardships of his service in the  
Army, and particularly of his imprisonment,  
are telling against him so strongly  
that recovery is impossible.

Chancellor Day, of the Syracuse Uni-  
versity, coins a new word, "millionaire-  
phobia," and he warns people against  
it as a very dangerous disease. To make  
war against the rich simply because  
they are rich is alarming and pernicious.  
He would have wealth curbed  
and the exercise of its power jealously  
restricted, but to preach a crusade  
against wealth simply because it is  
wealth is exceedingly pernicious and  
morally criminal.

France has a new idea, which we  
commend to President Roosevelt. It is  
to tax titles. The French Mayors have  
been instructed to send in lists of all  
persons bearing or claiming titles, with  
reference to their being assessed ac-  
cording to the grade of nobility that  
they claim. Possibly enough money  
might be raised in this country to build  
a good-sized battleship by a small col-  
lection from each "Colonel," "Captain,"  
"Major" and "Judge."

Its adherents cling to Socialism in  
spite of the most convincing demonstra-  
tions of its impracticability. There  
never has been a more utter and heart-  
rending failure than that of Dowd's ex-  
periment at Zion, which took millions  
out of poor people's pockets, and has  
little to show for it except a useless  
town and idle factories. In spite of this  
Wilbur G. Voliva, who succeeded Dowd,  
will start a new Zion, with himself as  
the Supreme Spiritual and Temporal  
Head. Mr. Voliva makes the customary  
assumption that his action is dictated  
by "divine authority," and he will  
proceed to lead more thousands into the  
quagmire of bankruptcy and financial  
distress.

Undoubtedly, if there is a bigger fool  
among our Animal Friends than the  
hen, it is the cow. Just why the hen  
and the cow should be so phenomenally  
silly needs explanation. The females of  
our other Animal Friends are quite the  
equals of the males in their general in-  
telligence. Many men will insist that  
the mare has more horse sense than her  
brother. Possibly all these are influ-  
enced by possession of a favorite stud  
of that sex. But a cow or a hen never  
seems to lose the least chance of doing  
the conspicuous fool act. A hen will  
cluck contentedly on one side of a road  
all day, until she hears a carriage com-  
ing at a rapid rate, when she becomes  
possessed of a life and death yearning to  
attend to some other business on the  
other side of the road. Then she cannot  
wait a minute until the buggy has past.  
She must dash with a squeak under the  
horse's hoofs in order to attend to it.  
The dear June-eyed, incense-breath-  
ing cow, beloved auxiliary in supplying  
food for our first years, improves every  
shining opportunity to do the most ab-  
solutely fool thing. Mr. Lee Haskwood,  
of New Albany, Ind., is interested in  
aeronautics, and flies kites to improve  
his knowledge. He left his ball of kite  
string on the ground one day last week,  
while stepping off a short distance to  
attend to some other matter, and a gen-  
tle grazing cow took immediate advan-  
tage of the opportunity to swallow the  
ball. Just why is as inscrutable as the  
fourth dimension. She could not have  
swallowed it accidentally, because it  
was too large for easy deglutition, and  
she had to make an effort to get it  
down. It did not certainly look like an  
ear of corn or a clump of clover. There  
was merely a chance, which she must  
not neglect, to make a fool of herself.  
She swallowed the ball, a gust raised  
the kite and the ball began to unwind  
in her duodenum or whatever she may  
call her haversack, and there was soon  
seen the craziest, noisiest cow in the  
annals of Indiana. The whole herd at  
once began a sympathetic strike, as un-  
reasoning animals are likely to, and at  
once the pasture resembled a meeting  
of Russian Socialists. Fortunately  
something broke the kite string before  
the herd tore down the fences, and  
peace returned to southern Indiana.

### A SERVICE PENSION A CONTRACT.

No matter what may be alleged to  
have been said at the time of enlist-  
ment, a service pension was a well-  
understood part of the contract under  
which the volunteers entered the ser-  
vice of the United States. It belongs  
to that nature of obligations which  
spring from immemorial custom and  
which are always recognized by the  
courts as having the full force of law.  
Any court will recognize an established  
custom as being entirely compulsory.  
A court will require an absolute, spe-  
cific agreement before allowing any vi-  
olation of a custom to be considered of  
influence in its decisions.

Even before the formation of the  
Government what was equivalent to a  
service pension was the invariable prac-  
tice of the colonies. In every colony  
the men who served in India and other  
places were received some provision in  
their old age, and this principle was so  
well established that the newly-formed  
Government recognized it, and quite early  
in its history assumed the burden of  
providing in their old age for the men  
who had fought for independence; that  
is, it recognized that the custom of the  
colonies was correct and just in prin-  
ciple, and when the colonies were united  
into a General Government that Govern-  
ment assumed the duties which they  
had rightfully performed as separate  
States. Ever since the formation of the  
Government a Service Pension bill has  
been passed at some period for the bene-  
fit of the men who in their youth took  
part in that war. Not only was a Service  
Pension bill passed for the Revolutionary  
soldiers, but also there were similar  
bills passed for those who partici-  
pated in the war of 1812, and this was  
followed by service pensions for the  
various Indian wars that the country  
engaged in subsequent to the War of  
1812.

The passage of the Mexican War  
Pension bill was a recognition of this  
principle which the Government held  
to be so binding that it was only just  
to pay pensions to the Mexican War  
veterans, the much the greater portion  
of them had later engaged in the war  
against the United States, and had done  
all in their power to destroy the Gov-  
ernment. This fact alone shows how  
deeply engrained in our policy is that  
of passing a Service Pension bill, and  
how it necessarily formed a part of the  
contract under which the soldiers of  
1861-65 entered the service of the Gov-  
ernment. It does not matter for an  
instant whether any recruiting officer  
promised a service pension or whether  
it was expressed in any article of en-  
listment. The overwhelming fact re-  
mains of the invariable custom of the  
Government to give a service pension  
at some period after the war, and this  
was ipso facto a part of the contract  
unless it had been specifically disclaim-  
ed in the article of enlistment.

Such being the case, why should there  
be any delay on the part of the Gov-  
ernment in fulfilling its share of the  
contract. It is now 41 years since Ap-  
pomattox, a greater period than was  
allowed to elapse between the close of  
any previous war and the passage of  
a Service Pension bill. The beneficia-  
ries of such a measure, the men to whom  
a Service Pension bill is owed, are now  
in their utmost need of such a measure  
of relief, and any delay in passing it  
adds the highest cruelty to injustice  
and to repudiation. Every man who  
dies without receiving the benefits of  
this measure of justice is defrauded in  
a shameful and indefensible way. And  
the veterans are dying at the rate of  
50,000 a year.

### REVOCATION OF THE SPELLING ORDER.

The President's prompt revocation of  
his spelling order is as unexpected as it  
is humiliating. The Chief of a great  
Nation like ours should not take any  
important step without the most thor-  
ough consideration of all the consequences,  
and when he has taken that step he  
should abide by it unless a totally unex-  
pected consequence develop. To do oth-  
erwise, to exhibit the vacillation which  
the President has lately shown in many  
things, is not only discreditable to him,  
but injurious to the character of our  
Nation, of which he is the head and  
representative. It also tends to cheapen  
our Government in the eyes of our own  
citizens. The President has lately  
backed down on entirely too many im-  
portant things to be agreeable to any  
one who has pride in our country and  
its form of Government. He is doing  
entirely too much to convince people  
that he is acting upon sudden impulses  
and not upon well-considered conclu-  
sions. In the matter of spelling re-  
form, for example, there has nothing  
developed that he had not every reason  
to anticipate when he issued the order.  
He must have known, if he had looked  
into the question at all, that he would  
meet with all the old-time, well-worn  
gears and jacks, and that every man  
who had learned to spell a little bit  
would be desperately opposed to any  
change that seemed to involve mental  
labor. The President issued the order  
with his customary dash and apparent  
regardlessness of consequences, and has  
revealed it at the first real symptom of  
opposition. The action of Congress af-  
fords no reason whatever for the re-  
vocation. The malcontents who framed  
the provision knew little and cared little  
about spelling reform. They were only  
frivolous about the President's course gen-  
erally, and took that as an opportunity  
to solid him. In this instance he has  
weakened at conspicuously the wrong  
time, much to the regret of all pro-  
gressive men. He gave the best reason  
for the spelling reform when he issued  
his order, and these reasons exist  
in the fullest force yet. Nothing has  
been shown to us any sense weaken the  
force of those reasons, and consequently  
the President makes a reflection upon  
himself and his understanding when he  
abandons the cause.

A most young lady of taste  
Was given a peek-a-boo waist,  
But the stuff was so thin  
That they called it peek-in.  
Which shocked the young lady of taste.  
—Mrs. Coulson.

### GERMANY AS A COLONIZER.

There is a legislative crisis in Ger-  
many in a bitter dispute between the  
Kaiser and the Reichstag over the re-  
fusal of the latter to vote \$7,000,000  
toward the support of the army in Ger-  
man South Africa. The dispute brings  
out the facts which seem to demon-  
strate that the German attempt to  
establish colonies in that country is a  
failure. There has been no attraction  
of German settlers to that country, and  
without these there can be no satisfac-  
tory colonization. Singularly, the Ger-  
mans who migrate from the Father-  
land seem to want to go anywhere else  
than to the German colonies. Many of  
them leave their country because they  
are inefably tired of the bureaucracy  
and petty interferences into their daily  
life of the German official class. In  
the colonies they find all these condi-  
tions continued and intensified. If the  
German Government had been wise it  
would have granted lands to its people  
and allowed them to go there and form  
such a Government as they chose.  
They would then have done as the first  
English settlers did in this country.  
Established such rules and regulations,  
and such a social system as pleased  
them and developed in their own way  
into loyal German subjects and sup-  
porters of the Empire. This is what  
has happened with the English colonies  
in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.  
Instead of this the German Government  
has sent to South Africa to begin the  
settlements little official autocrats, who  
were even more imperious and exacting  
than they would be at home, where  
they were immediately above them  
somebody to correct and check them.  
The German immigrant, therefore,  
was not willing to exchange the  
annoying little tyranny at home for a  
still more exasperating tyranny some-  
place else to aggravate the hardships  
of a first settlement.

We saw this tried in Texas along  
the 36th. There was a strong move-  
ment to empty the surplus population  
of Germany into the magnificent area  
of the Lone Star Republic, but it be-  
came most unfortunately by sending over  
Prince with his courtage to establish  
the settlements. He located his capital  
at a place which he named Sophien-  
berg, and established a regular court  
there with a body-guard of 50 mounted  
men. He occupied himself with social  
festivities, and even established a the-  
ater, while the poor immigrants were  
struggling with hardships and priva-  
tions to subdue the wilderness and con-  
quer homes and farms. He did ab-  
solutely nothing to help them, not even  
assisting to make the roads over which  
they had to struggle for hundreds of  
miles from the seaboard to reach the  
interior. Not until he was gotten rid  
of did the German colonists begin to  
prosper.

The ill-fortune which has attended  
the German expeditions against the na-  
tives is due to the same ironical  
officialism. The German soldiers have  
been trained to the stiff, mechanical  
mannerisms of the open field of Europe,  
and they are absolutely untrained to cope  
with the negroes in the bush fighting of  
South Africa. If the Kaiser had taken  
lessons from our Indian warfare, he  
would have sent his officers and soldiers  
over here for experience in chasing Apaches,  
who would have made a far better  
showing in South Africa. A heavy-  
armed German soldier, carrying 50 or  
60 pounds on his back, does very well  
indeed for the short marches and great  
movements of European wars, but he  
is at a fatal disadvantage in coping with  
an agile-footed negro carrying little  
beside his gun and cartridge-box and  
flitting thru the forest paths with the  
speed of a wild animal.

Nor have the Germans made the suc-  
cess hoped for agriculturally. The  
primary idea of establishing the colonies  
was to render Germany independent  
of America in the cotton supply. For  
some inscrutable reason, as to which  
scientists have so far given us no hint,  
cotton raising can be done nowhere on  
the globe so successfully as in our  
Southern States. The only exception to  
this rule is Egypt, where cotton grow-  
ing is prosecuted quite as profitably as  
with us. The British have expended  
immense sums in trying to grow cotton  
in India, which is the home of the  
plant, and also in South Africa, and  
have everywhere had to confess a fail-  
ure. How well the Russians have done  
with their cotton plantations we do not  
yet know, but we do know that the  
Germans, British, Spanish and Portu-  
guese cotton plantations in Africa have  
been failures, and that we continue to  
supply at least 70 per cent of the  
world's cotton. The business men of  
Germany are getting very tired of pour-  
ing money into the profitless colonies  
and have called a halt, much to the  
Kaiser's indignation.

### DEATH OF EAST DEPARTMENT COM- MANDER.

There is deep sorrow in Rhode Island  
over the death of Past Department  
Commander David S. Ray, one of the  
best-known and most public-spirited  
men of the State. He was born in  
Rhode Island in 1840, and was engaged  
in carriage building when he enlisted in  
Troop C, 1st R. I. Cav. He was present  
in every fight in which his troop en-  
gaged, and toward the close of his ser-  
vice was with Sheridan in the Shenan-  
doah campaign. He was mustered out  
as a Quartermaster-Sergeant. Upon his  
return home he went into business in  
Providence, and was also solicited to  
take a part in politics. He was State  
Senator in 1889, but declined a renomina-  
tion, and continued in that position  
until his death. He took an active in-  
terest in the militia, served in the  
Rhode Island National Guard as a First  
Lieutenant and Captain, and was among  
the earliest promoters of the G. A. R. He  
became a member of Precinct Post. In 1892  
he was unanimously elected Commander  
of the Department of Rhode Island, G.  
A. R. He was also prominent in Ma-  
sonry and in business men's associa-  
tions. Every person in the State knew  
and respected him, and his death is felt  
to be an unusual loss.

### THE McCLUMBER BILL.

Senator McClumber, Chairman of the  
Senate Committee on Pensions, is push-  
ing strongly for an early consideration  
of the Service Pension bill as amended  
by his committee. These amendments  
provide that any man who served dur-  
ing the war of the rebellion for a period  
of 90 days or more, was honorably  
discharged and shall have reached the  
age of 62 shall receive a pension of \$12  
a month, to be increased to \$15 when  
he shall have reached the age of 70  
and to \$20 a month at 75. Senator Mc-  
Clumber estimates that this bill will only  
require an additional appropriation of  
\$10,714,000 for the first year or two to  
carry it into effect, and that the sum  
required will rapidly decrease from  
year to year, owing to the great mor-  
tality among the veterans. The sum  
should be lessened by a reduction  
of the present expenses of the Pension  
Bureau which would become operative  
by the passage of the bill.

The full text of the bill is:  
A BILL granting pensions to certain  
enlisted men, soldiers and officers  
who served in the war of the rebel-  
lion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled,  
That any person who served 90  
days or more in the military or naval  
service of the United States during the  
war of the rebellion, and who has  
been honorably discharged therefrom,  
and who has reached the age of 62  
years of age, and who is now making  
proof of such facts according to such rules  
and regulations as the Secretary of the  
Interior may provide, be placed upon  
the pension roll, and be entitled to re-  
ceive a pension as follows: In case  
such person has reached the age of 62  
years, \$12 per month; 70 years, \$15 per  
month; 75 years or over, \$20 per  
month, and such pension shall com-  
mence from the date of the filing of  
the application in the Pension Office  
after the passage and approval of this  
act. Provided, That pensioners who are  
in such poor health as to be unable to  
receive the benefits of this act; and nothing  
herein contained shall prevent any pen-  
sioner or person entitled to a pension  
from receiving any other general or  
special law that he would be entitled  
to receive under the provisions of this act;  
Provided further, That no person who is  
now or shall hereafter receive a greater  
pension under any other general or  
special law than he would be entitled  
to receive under the provisions herein  
shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. That rank in the service shall  
be considered in applications filed  
hereunder.

### THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

It begins to look that, in spite of the  
President's emphatic assertion that all  
of the material facts were before him  
and all conclusive as to the conduct of  
the soldiers of the 25th U. S., whom he  
ordered summarily discharged without  
honor, there remains a great deal to be  
said on the other side, and predictions  
are made that the discharged soldiers  
can make out so good a case that the  
President will be compelled to greatly  
modify his action. The first step in  
this direction has been an order to  
Brig-Gen. McCaskey, commanding the  
Department of Texas, to order a court-  
martial for the trial of Maj. Charles W.  
Penrose and Capt. E. A. Macklin on  
the charge of neglect of duty in having  
failed to take proper precautions to  
prevent the clash. In the reports of  
the inspecting officers sent to Brownsville  
these officers were practically exoner-  
ated and the whole blame put upon  
the non-commissioned officers and sol-  
diers. Much stress is laid by the friends  
of the soldiers upon the impossibility of  
their having left their quarters unob-  
served to kill one man and wound an-  
other, exchange several volleys with the  
mob and the police, which alarmed the  
entire garrison, and yet gotten back to  
the post unobserved and responded to  
roll call in less than 10 minutes.

A number of bills have been intro-  
duced into Congress referring to the  
matter, and it looks as if it will be  
thoroughly thrashed out.

### FOOD VALUE OF RICE.

People talk glibly about the Japanese  
and others subsisting so cheaply upon  
a few handfuls of rice a day, as if it  
were the very acme of cheap living.  
They forget the invariable law of com-  
pensation, which is as certain as that  
of gravitation. A man in order to do  
a certain amount of muscular effort of  
any kind must consume in his body an  
equivalent amount of food. This law  
is invariable and precisely the same as  
that which governs the consumption of  
coal under a steam boiler. You have  
always to give so much to get so much.  
The Census Bureau finds that the aver-  
age annual consumption of rice in Japan  
is a little over 200 pounds per head.  
This is nearly double the per capita  
consumption of wheat in the United  
States; but, of course, our use  
of flour is eked out by the quantity of  
potatoes, meal, beans and other vegeta-  
bles that our people consume. The  
Japanese eat a great many vegetables,  
too, but the fact remains that if a  
Japanese is going to march a mile or  
lift 100 pounds a foot high he must  
have about the same amount of food  
that a white man consumes in the ef-  
fort, and the rice is, after all, taking  
the quantity consumed, no cheaper than  
the food stuffs consumed by Americans.  
It has a much lower nutritive value  
than wheat, beans or cornmeal, and  
therefore much more must be eaten to  
get the same result.

### THE HAMILTON BILL.

In response to many inquiries we give  
again the full text of the bill introduced  
by Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan, Feb. 24,  
1906, and which is now before the  
Committee on Invalid Pensions:

A BILL granting pensions to soldiers,  
sailors and marines who were confined in Con-  
federate prisons.

be, and he is hereby authorized and  
directed to place on the pension roll the  
names of each and all officers, soldiers,  
sailors and marines now surviving who  
were confined in the hospitals of the  
Confederate States, and in line of duty, were taken prisoners  
of war, and as such confined in so-  
called Confederate prisons between the  
months of May, 1861, and the first of  
May, 1865, and pay to each the sum  
of \$50 for each month during the re-  
minder of his natural life. Provided,  
That each pension shall in each case  
begin from the date of the passage of  
this act, and be paid at the same time  
and in the same manner as other pen-  
sions are paid: Provided further, That  
this act shall not entitle any person to  
draw more than one pension, but that  
such surviving prisoners of war as are  
entitled to and receiving a pension at  
the time of the passage of this act shall  
begin from the date of the passage of  
this act, and this act may grant them  
pension which this act may grant them  
and provided further, That this act  
shall not be so construed as to reduce  
any pension under any act, public or  
private.

## PEOPLE.

How strangely things happen in this  
world! A watch which once belonged  
to the ill-fated Queen of Louis XVI,  
Marie Antoinette, turned up the other  
day in Brooklyn, N. Y. Shortly before  
her execution the Queen gave it to one  
of her ladies in waiting. The daughter  
of this lady gave it in turn to a Portu-  
guese, Frietas De Branco, who in 1846  
was Portuguese Minister to France. It  
passed down to one member after an-  
other, and it was not until 18 years ago,  
when it suddenly disappeared. After a  
long and unsuccessful attempt to find  
the watch it was finally located in the  
possession of a Portuguese longshore-  
man in Brooklyn. The Duke of Bragan-  
ca came over, found the longshoreman,  
and by promising not to have him pun-  
ished obtained the watch. The watch is  
an exquisite thing, very small, and the  
case is of Venetian mosaic set with  
pearls.

The Metropolitan Opera House, of  
New York, which has held undisputed  
sway for so many years, has a rival this  
winter in the New Manhattan Opera  
House. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,  
enjoys his morning cold bath in his  
apartment and has a bathroom in the  
house. He has secured a beautiful  
building, and has a very high-priced  
company. His great card is the Neapol-  
itan opera house, which he has secured  
from the city of Naples. Mr. Vanderbil-  
t, who is said to rival his compatriot, Car-  
son, in purity of tone and exquisite  
taste. Both are tenors. It is said  
that the Metropolitan Opera House is  
in the vicinity of the New York City  
can support two opera houses of this  
character remains to be seen.

One of the greatest literary discoveries  
of recent years was found recently in  
the collection of Rosenbach & Co., of  
Philadelphia. One of the De Brancos  
came over, found the longshoreman,  
and by promising not to have him pun-  
ished obtained the watch. The watch is  
an exquisite thing, very small, and the  
case is of Venetian mosaic set with  
pearls.

"And a little child shall lead them."  
Bertha Landau, a little girl only 12  
years old, got herself so worked up over  
her wrongs of the past that she started  
a revolt against the unjust raising of  
rent by the landlords on the East Side  
of New York City. She has gone from  
house to house, urging the people to  
join her and make a stand against the  
landlords. About 200 families have  
united with her, and meetings have been  
held, denouncing the landlords, and dis-  
cussing the best way to make a stand  
in the way of increased rent.

Father Albert Nagahood, of Kansas,  
is the first full-blooded Indian to  
become a Roman Catholic priest. He  
belongs to the warlike Pottawatomies,  
and was born on their reservation near  
Muskogee, Okla. His parents were  
soon after moved to Pottawatomie  
County, Okla., where the Roman Catho-  
lics had established schools, and he was  
sent to the school there. He attended  
the school and proved to be a scholar  
of unusual promise. Mother Katherine  
Drexel, daughter of the million-  
naire banker of Philadelphia and an  
Irish Roman Catholic, who she started  
particular notice of this Indian  
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powerful Center. Interest now cen-  
ters in the composition of the new Reich-  
stag. The Center is expected to be re-  
duced in numbers, and the Government will  
begin. However the recent discovery,  
reported by the Director of the Colonial  
Office, of diamond fields in German  
Southwest Africa possessions may  
change the popular idea with regard to  
the colonial policy.

Dr. Meachen, of London, England,  
tells us that music has a distinctly heal-  
ing power; that there is an unbroken  
connection between music and medi-  
cine. He says that when we are lis-  
tening to good music or music that ap-  
peals to the emotions, the blood vessels  
are enlarged, the blood flows more  
freely and the digestion stimulated. He  
quotes cases where music relieved a  
child of fits, soothed and quieted the  
frenzied, and cured the epileptic. He  
tells us that in three days a young  
boy playing cured what was thought  
to be a hopeless case of nervous pro-  
stration. Different tunes have different  
effects, says the doctor, for instance,  
Chopin's Nocturne in A-flat major has  
the most excited brain and produces  
sleep, while Mendelssohn's "Wedding  
March" has an absolutely unbroken  
effect for quickening the heart-beats  
in young and susceptible women au-  
der the civilized world.

The courage of the Lamprocht girls,  
of Montana, is really staggering. Thirty  
years ago one James Craven, a remark-  
able hunter and trapper, was put to  
death by hanging. He was a half-breed In-  
dian, the eldest of six good-looking  
sisters. Nora, it seems, had caught  
the eye of a young man, and was after-  
wards married to him. He was a white  
man, and he was very handsome, and  
shot her dead only a few weeks after  
her marriage. As soon as the funeral  
baked meats were cold, Craven, who  
was a half-breed Indian, was put to  
death by hanging. The next in seniority  
of addressing Marie, the next in seniority  
who, accepted him, and they were

married. Again the half-breed, whose  
grudge against Craven had in no wise  
diminished, used his pistol with deadly  
effect, and the unfortunate Craven was  
killed. The Lamprocht girls, who were  
then successfully addressed, and dis-  
patched in the same manner. This  
discouraged Craven so that he left Mon-  
tana and moved to Ohio. A third sister  
he could not explain grew him back to  
the Lamprocht girls, and the fourth  
sister, Helen, consented—strange as it  
seems—to be his, with the proviso  
however, that the child-birth be sent  
where the wicked cease from troubling.  
Craven was lucky enough to be able to  
grant this modest request, for meeting  
him had proved soon after, he laid him-  
self out for him, but as the child was  
born, Helen soon sickened and died, leav-  
ing him for the fourth time a discon-  
solate widower. Bertha, the fifth sister,  
took pity on him, but as the child was  
born from a horse and killed. Then sadly  
but hopefully thought he of Lena, the  
youngest and last of the sisters. After  
her death he was married to a white  
woman, being convinced that there was some-  
thing about Montana fatal to his  
interests. He sent for Lena, and Lena  
came to Ohio, where on Dec. 11 they  
were made man and wife. Everybody  
wishes Lena better luck than her sisters  
had, but nevertheless all are on the  
qui vive to see what is going to happen.

The Duchess of Marlborough's moth-  
er, who, it will be remembered, is now  
the Duchess of Devonshire, has been  
visiting her daughter at Sandring-  
ham House lately. A good deal of ex-  
citement was occasioned during the  
visit by the Post announcing that the  
Duchess was also at Sandringham House,  
thus giving the impression that a recon-  
ciliation was contemplated. It is now  
understood that the Duke was at  
Sandringham House, and the Duchess  
was at Sandringham House, and the  
Duchess was at Sandringham House,  
and his visit was for the purpose  
of talking over some matters of im-  
portance with Mrs. Belmont. Public  
opinion in London is divided on the  
subject of the Duchess's visit. Some-  
body enough, most of the American women  
who have married into the English nobil-  
ity and are prominent socially, such  
as the Duchess of Devonshire, the  
Duchess of Marlborough, who was Mrs.  
Hammerley, of New York, are siding with  
the Duke.

Like most Americans of the present  
day, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,  
enjoys his morning cold bath in his  
apartment and has a bathroom in the  
house. He has secured a beautiful  
building, and has a very high-priced  
company. His great card is the Neapol-  
itan opera house, which he has secured  
from the city of Naples. Mr. Vanderbil-  
t, who is said to rival his compatriot, Car-  
son, in purity of tone and exquisite  
taste. Both are tenors. It is said  
that the Metropolitan Opera House is  
in the vicinity of the New York City  
can support two opera houses of this  
character remains to be seen.

One of the greatest literary discoveries  
of recent years was found recently in  
the collection of Rosenbach & Co., of  
Philadelphia. One of the De Brancos  
came over, found the longshoreman,  
and by promising not to have him pun-  
ished obtained the watch. The watch is  
an exquisite thing, very small, and the  
case is of Venetian mosaic set with  
pearls.

"And a little child shall lead them."  
Bertha Landau, a little girl only 12  
years old, got herself so worked up over  
her wrongs of the past that she started  
a revolt against the unjust raising of  
rent by the landlords on the East Side  
of New York City. She has gone from  
house to house, urging the people to  
join her and make a stand against the  
landlords. About 200 families have  
united with her, and meetings have been  
held, denouncing the landlords, and dis-  
cussing the best way to make a stand  
in the way of increased rent.

Father Albert Nagahood, of Kansas,  
is the first full-blooded Indian to  
become a Roman Catholic priest. He  
belongs to the warlike Pottawatomies,  
and was born on their reservation near  
Muskogee, Okla. His parents were  
soon after moved to Pottawatomie  
County, Okla., where the Roman Catho-  
lics had established schools, and he was  
sent to the school there. He attended  
the school and proved to be a scholar  
of unusual promise. Mother Katherine  
Drexel, daughter of the million-  
naire banker of Philadelphia and an  
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